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This number of deaths would give a yearly coefficient of 24.04 for 1,000 of the population reckoned at the estimated figures of 850,000.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 25th instant, 29.5° C., and the lowest on the same day, 18.1° C., with an average for the week of 21.88° C.

The rainfall for the week amounted to 11.75 mm., a daily average of 4.94 mm.

During the week ended October 1, 1904, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office:

On the 26th ultimo the British steamship *Soldier Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of crew here, and with no one ashore except the captain; on the same date the British steamship *Strabo*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew lists here, and no one ashore except the captain; on the 27th ultimo the American barkentine *Glad Tidings*, for Baltimore, with coffee, no passengers, and 3 men taken on the crew here; all vaccinated before leaving and a supply of vaccine given to the captain; on the same date the American barkentine *Julia Rollins*, with coffee, for Baltimore, with no passengers and 2 new men taken on crew here, and same precautions observed as in respect to the *Glad Tidings*; on the 29th ultimo the British steamship *Bellagio*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no member of the crew taken on here, and no passengers, and no one ashore except the captain, and on the same date the British steamship *Hazelwood*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, no one ashore except captain, and no change in the personnel of crew.

No other vessels left this port for United States or Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

In regard to the plague in Bahia, the conditions remain about the same. The latest dispatches received state that during the month of September there were 28 suspected cases of plague in Bahia, and of this number 18 were confirmed by bacteriological examination. Of this number but 3 cases had a fatal termination.

In regard to variola in Bahia, the following are the figures for the month of September: At the beginning of the month there were 28 cases under treatment in the smallpox hospital, 66 cases entered during the month, 45 were discharged as cured, 4 died, and 45 cases remained in the hospital at the close of the month.

*Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended October 2, 1904.*

The figures for smallpox are a trifle lower than of late, but, on the other hand, bubonic plague has apparently taken a new lease of life and the figures are increasing every week.

There were in all during the week 434 deaths. Of this number none was caused by yellow fever, of which disease there were no new cases and but 1 old case remaining in the hospital, none from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or croup, choleraic diseases of children, or leprosy. Variola caused 132 deaths with 309 new cases reported, leaving at the close of the week 346 cases under treatment. Bubonic plague caused 12 deaths, the same number as last week, with 31 new cases, an increase of 6 over the preceding week. At the close of the week there were 60 cases under treatment at Paulo Candido Hospital.

Grippe caused 6 deaths; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 3; malarial fevers, 2, and tuberculosis, 60. The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 269; females, 165; natives, 352; foreigners, 80, and nationality unknown, 2. By ages: Up to one year of age, 75; from 1 to 5 years, 68; 5 to 10, 18; 10 to 20, 45; 20 to 30, 70; 30 to 40, 50; 40 to 50, 40; 50 to 60, 19; more than 60 years of age, 45, and age unknown, 4. By localities, as follows: In homes, hotels, etc., 272; in civil hospitals, 99; in military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 50; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in vessels in port, none, and in places unknown, 4. The daily average number of deaths for the week was 62, compared with 55.85 during the previous week, and with 47.28 during the corresponding week of 1903. This number gives an annual coefficient per 1,000 of the population, estimated at 850,000, of 26.69.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 27th ultimo, 33.8° C., the lowest on the 29th ultimo, 19.7° C., with an average for the week of 24.27° C. The total rainfall for the week was 29.41 mm., with a daily average of 4.20 mm.

*Report of the health department of Rio de Janeiro for the month of August, 1904.*

The sanitary condition of Rio, as exemplified by the mortality numbers, has not been satisfactory during August. The outbreak of variola has in this month attained its highest figures, having caused 608 deaths. In addition to this great cause of the increase in the mortality of the city, there has been a notable augmentation in the number of deaths from bubonic plague and from diphtheria.

A considerable increase in the number of cases of plague began to be observable in the early portion of the month. However, the total number of plague deaths occurring in August of this year is considerably less than the number of deaths produced by this disease in August of the year 1903, being 15 in comparison with 23.

In regard to the increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria, it should be borne in mind that diphtheria is a relatively rare disease in Rio de Janeiro.

Yellow fever caused but one death during the entire month. In comparison with the mortality from infectious diseases during the month of July, the figures are as follows: Yellow fever 1 death, compared with 4 in July; plague 16, as against 8 in July; variola, 608 against 454; measles, 3 against 4; scarlet fever, 2 against none; whooping cough, 4 against 3; diphtheria and croup, 15 against 5; grippe, 53 against 69; enteric fever, 5 against 4; dysentery, 7 against 13; beriberi, 5 against 11; leprosy, none against 3; malarial fevers, 35 against 29, and tuberculosis, 228 against 197 in July, 1904.

The health department made 20,044 domiciliary visits in August in comparison with 31,368 in July. Of this number, 7,776 visits were made by the sanitary police, and the remainder by the vigilância; 26,564 persons were inspected, 6,536 persons were vaccinated and revaccinated against variola, and 1 against plague. The following notifications of infectious disease were received at the central office, total, 1,511, including 1 of yellow fever, 36 of plague, 1,309 of variola, 32 of diphtheria, 2 of enteric fever, 100 of tuberculosis, 11 of malarial fever, 12 of measles, and 2 of scarlet fever, in comparison with the